

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

Republican National Nominations:
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

Defenders of American Industry.

IT WILL BE WORTHY THE JUST AND PRO-
VIDENT CARE OF CONGRESS TO MAKE SUCH
FURTHER ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF AS
WILL MORE ESPECIALLY PROTECT AND
FURTHER THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF MAN-
UFACTURE WHICH HAVE BEEN RECENTLY
INSTITUTED AND EXTENDED BY THE LAU-
DABLE EXERTIONS OF OUR CITIZENS.—
James Madison, Special Message, 1819.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

New Jersey Newspapers.

The Governor and Comptroller last
week designated the newspapers to publish
the laws, reducing the price somewhat
and keeping the number within reasonable
limits. The condition of the State Treasury
limit, it is said, warrants the expenditure,
and the laws should be placed before the
people somehow, and the existing
method has some advantages. If it took
circulation into account it would be much
improved, and the purpose of the
publication would be better attained at
smaller cost. As it is the *Sunday Call*
is paid at the same rate as the *Bloom-
field Citizen*, an incongruity which must
be apparent to all—admirable in its field
as our contemporary is. There is a cer-
tain amount of news interest in the laws
which makes their printing feasible in
papers of large circulation, but the in-
consistency of the system is none the less
apparent.—*Newark Sunday Call*.

Thanks, neighbor, for your consid-
erate appreciation of *The Bloomfield*
Citizen. Its public-spirited projectors
have spared no expense in making it
admirable, and this week the pub-
lisher sends it out enlarged to thirty-
two columns—an improvement de-
manded by its growing patronage and
the increasing importance of the town
it represents. Bloomfield stands now
next to the parent town of Newark in
the diversity of her manufacturing
industries, and capital and labor em-
ployed. Look at us! We have works
in wood, iron, brass, copper and sil-
ver; we boast of industries in cotton,
wool, rubber, leather, marble and pa-
per; we turn out fine carriages, sad-
dery hardware, parlor and church
organs—and (by the way)—gave Mr.
Edison a lift with factory accommoda-
tions for perfecting his world-famous
phonograph. To go below the sur-
face, we are busy quarrying and dress-
ing brownstone for various public
and private buildings of the best class,
and may do something at mining the
precious metals—when we get
down to them and the rush of other
business will permit. You see, our
people are doing all these things in
Bloomfield, and new residences are
going up around our Park, and along
the Ridge, beautiful for situation, and
attracting strangers hitherward to
become Bloomfielders. Thus, you see,
there is need of an "admirable" home
paper, whose business is to let you
and everybody else know of these
things.

But in forming an opinion that for
publishing the laws the country jour-
nal of moderate circulation should
not be paid at the same rate as the
city paper of bigger circulation, our
contemporary is not as just and large-
minded as it generally is. Enact that
the *Bloomfield Citizen* should receive
no more than half as much as the
Sunday Call for publishing a foreclosed
or township notice, or other legal ad-
vertising [and the effect would be to
freeze out the suburban newspaper.
Its type and labor costing the same
as that paid by the city paper, but
forced to accept much less, it could
not afford to publish such notices,
and would be driven from its home
field. With such an unjust discrimina-
tion, the city papers would be able to
monopolize the entire field. If the
Sunday Call is in earnest, it should
say: Pay the *New York Sunday*
World its rate and let it publish the
laws exclusively, unless the New Jer-
sey papers will do it for nothing. It
has an immense circulation, a large
part of that of the *Sunday Call* is
throughout Essex County. Give
Mr. Pulitzer a monopoly and starve us
out! This suggestion is an am-
plified parallel, and is the reduction
of absurdity of the *Sunday Call's* "in-
congruity" argument.

The present plan of publishing the
laws in the local papers of the State,
at a uniform price, is within bounds,
and serves a twofold purpose. It
acquaints those citizens who are most
directly interested in the laws of the
Legislature with their provisions, and
applies the American idea of protec-
tion to the home newspaper enter-
prise. The people take pride in sus-
taining their local papers. They do
not want them supplanted by the big
centralized city paper, with its gen-
erally unreliable and often imper-
sonal "local news" features. The
city papers, in their zeal to cover
territory not their own, force unfair
competition, and for this reason as
much as any other, the Legislature
of a State with great cities and big
newspapers at each end, ready to
be seduced to at least

see that the country editors have a

chance to live. The State realizes
that the latter fraternity should be
encouraged rather than that the news-
paper enterprise that is better ex-
pressed by the word greed unneces-
sarily fostered.

New Township Government.

The general laws for Township
government under which most of the
State are enacted with a view of
providing for sparsely settled dis-
tricts. Therefore townships like Liv-
ingston, for instance, find that every-
thing works easily and smoothly.
But township officials in thickly
settled townships like Bloomfield and
Montclair, have long since found the
governmental machinery utterly inad-
equate for the work required of it.
The Township Committee finds itself
saddled with most of the responsibil-
ities of a city Common Council with
scarcely any of its powers.

The last Legislature evidently real-
izing the helpless condition of many
of the townships of the State, assisted
by some Solon whose name we wish
we knew in order that we might do
him honor, passed a law providing
for the formation and government of
towns which seems well nigh perfect.
Wherever drafted the law was evi-
dently intimately acquainted with the
difficulties and wants of populous
townships. In our opinion Bloom-
field should, before the next election
take advantage of the provisions of
this law. We also believe that it is
only necessary to set forth its pro-
visions in order to procure an over-
whelming majority in its favor.

Any township having over 6,000
inhabitants may become a body polit-
ic and corporate by the name and
title of "The Town of" (Bloomfield)
in the County of (Essex) whenever at
a special election it may be so decided
by a majority of the electors of said
proposed town who shall vote at such
special election. This is the first sec-
tion of the act.

Then follow several sections provid-
ing for the special election.

The township is to be divided into
wards not less than three in number.
The old officers of the township
hold over until after the election of
officers named in the new law, and
the Township Committee appoint all
officers named in the new law and
not elected under the old law to hold
office until the first regular election,
which is held in April. The officers
named in the new law are as follows:
A town council, consisting of two coun-
cilmen from each ward and one coun-
cilman at large, a town clerk, a town
collector, a town treasurer, a town at-
torney, an assessor, a recorder, a board of
commissioners of appeal, consisting of one
member from each ward, an overseer of
the poor, one or more town surveyors, one
or more pound-keepers, a board of edu-
cation, consisting of three members from
each ward, three commissioners of assess-
ment, a chief of police and a chief engineer
of the fire department, three constables
in each ward and such number of justices
of the peace as the town may be entitled
to under the constitution and laws of this
state, and for the purpose of electing jus-
tices of the peace each town shall be con-
sidered a township, and in counties in
which chosen freeholders are elected by
township and wards each ward of the town
shall elect one chosen freeholder.

At the first town election held under this
act one member of the council for each
ward shall be elected for one year and
one member for two years; and one
member of the board of education for
each ward shall be elected for one year,
and one member for two years and one
member for three years; and no person
shall be eligible to either office unless he
shall have resided in the town for the
period of at least one year, and no person
shall be eligible to any ward office unless
he shall be an actual resident of the ward.

The Town Clerk and Town Collec-
tor and Town Treasurer hold office
for two years.

The Recorder also holds office for
two years and has jurisdiction in all
cases of violation of the township or-
dinances and has power to inflict fines
not exceeding \$20 and to commit to
jail for a period not exceeding thirty
days.

The Chief of the Fire Department
is elected annually by the active fire-
men of the Department only, under
rules prescribed by the council.

The *Citizen* will have more to say
upon this subject later on and in the
meantime will gladly receive communi-
cations from its readers. Next
week we will give further extracts
from the new law, designating the
powers exercised thereunder.

treatment as has caused just such annoy-
ance for the past two months. If there are
difficulties in the way of making the pres-
ent system do its work satisfactorily it
would be the part of wisdom either to try
some other system or abandon electric
alarms and their attendant expense until
they are more imperatively needed than
they are at present.

There is no urgent necessity for an
elaborate system in Bloomfield at the
present time. Some substantial and
effective plan should however be de-
vised for connecting the several hose
houses in direct communication with
the East Orange Water Works. The
Water Company should be requested
to stand the expense. If they cannot
fulfill their water contract they should
be required to come as near as possi-
ble to it.

No campaign orator is in greater
demand than Senator Foulke, who is to
address the citizens of Bloomfield on
Tuesday evening next. It is
through the old association of Mr.
Foulke's residence here, from 1874 to
1877, that he has been induced to
stop here on his way to the Eastern
States. It is hoped that the ladies
will turn out in full force. Seats will
be reserved for them.

Our Surplus Productions.

(From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

Congress is to be petitioned to sub-
sidize railway, steamship, or some
other mode of transportation, to the
moon or some other heavenly body.
The fact is, the earth is producing
so much more than is needed for its
consumption that the markets of the
universe must be secured for our
trade: we must get raw material from
them, and sell them our manu-
factured goods. To prepare for this
we must open our markets to the
markets of the universe, and be pre-
pared to undersell the cheapest of
them.

If we cannot reach the moon, some
method of doing so must be discov-
ered, because we are perishing for the
want of commerce with the distant
planets, if not the fixed stars. This
matter should be seriously considered,
and a commercial treaty negotiated
with the nearest planets at once.

The above is not more foolish than
a large part of the talk about the dis-
tant markets on this planet. Are not
the markets of this world already
supplied with all the people who com-
pose them are willing to buy and pay
for? Where is there a better market
than our own that we can obtain con-
trol of—unless we do it by force of
arms, as Great Britain has done and
is doing, as well as France, Germany,
Russia, Holland and various other
governments?

I read when a boy, "Alexander
sighed for more worlds to conquer."
I did not so well understand then as
now that when all the worlds he knew
were conquered, those already con-
quered must live on their own produc-
tions. I have seen on heights in
Great Britain and Germany strong
castles, built long ago. I was told
that these castles were built and in-
habited by old baronial robbers, who
sallied forth occasionally to rob and
put under tribute the inhabitants of
the surrounding country. Are not
the Government and the people of
Great Britain doing to-day on a gigan-
tic scale the same thing in substance
that was done by the old robber bar-
ons?

We are now purchasing abroad
about two hundred and fifty million
dollars' worth per annum of cotton,
wool and other kinds of goods for
consumption in this country that we
might make here if we would raise the
tariff on said articles. That would
prevent surplus revenue for the pres-
ent, and give us more business and
more of our own market.

What would it cost us to obtain a
market, or markets, in other countries,
and protect ourselves there, for two
hundred and fifty million dollars' worth
of goods per annum in addition to
what we now export? How large a
navy would we need, and who would
pay the expense of it?

We ought, as a precedent to en-
gaging extensively in foreign trade in
competition with Great Britain, to
build a navy to fight her anywhere,
otherwise we shall be snubbed and
annoyed beyond endurance through
her influence or that of her subjects.
England will not see the trade of her
subjects interfered with by any power
not equal in strength on the ocean.
Anyone who reads the daily papers
must see this plainly in the light of
the increasing jealousies between
England, France and Germany, grow-
ing out of the subject of commanding
trade.

The Internal Revenue.

The fact that under the present laws
and conditions we shall be likely to
have an annual surplus revenue of a
hundred million dollars over our
ordinary expenses ought to be
considered and provided for. It is
evident that the revenue must be in
some way lessened, or we must pay
out of the public debt, or devise some
useful way to expend it for the public.
We cannot accumulate hundreds of
millions in the treasury, for obvious
reasons.

In the first place, I believe in rais-
ing as much or more than we now
raise by a judicious tariff. I also be-
lieve in spending a considerable sum
of money annually to bring our illiter-
ate up to a common school standard. I
also believe it would be wise and ben-
eficial to spend a considerable sum to
improve rivers, harbors, and similar
works which benefit large sections of
country and large numbers of people.
I do not believe in the Pennsylvania
idea of distribution. I am, as you
are aware, in practice the total abstinence
man, as far as the use of stimulants
or tobacco is concerned and always
have been. In spite of this, I am in
favor of repealing the internal revenue
law, thus reducing at one stroke large
receipts and also large expenses. This
plan would reduce to a large extent
the number of office-holders and re-

lieve American industries from heavy
burdens.

I think the manufacture and sale
of whiskey and tobacco in time of peace
should be left to local taxation and
local control. As a temperance man,
anxious to reduce the use of intoxi-
cating drink to lowest terms I think
the general government should not
derive a large revenue from that so-
source of its principal revenue; and in
extreme cases it is urged that it is
patriotic to drink because it adds to
the public revenue. I know it is said
"it is taxing vice," but if this is true,
then moderate drinking is vice—as
undoubtedly those styled moderate
drinkers, owing to their larger num-
bers, consume more than drunkards.
It is also said they are not obliged to
use either rum or tobacco, and there-
fore it is a voluntary tax. Neither
are people obliged to use sugar and
various other articles; and undoubtedly
vast numbers would prefer to do with-
out sugar rather than whiskey or to-
bacco.

I do not want those who use whiskey
and tobacco to pay my taxes in addi-
tion to their own. I think it is wrong
to assume that people use those things
because they are not getting on in their
earnings; it takes to supply them, be-
cause the number who spend all their
earnings for such things is com-
paratively small.

GEORGE DRAPER.

Harrison's Jersey Ancestry.

In the old "Shapenack Burying
Ground," on the banks of the Dela-
ware river, Walpack township, in
Sussex county is a plain marble slab,
which years ago replaced the common
stone headstone originally placed there,
bearing the following inscription:—

In remembrance of
MRS. ANNA SYMMES,
who was born October, 1741, married to
Hon. John C. Symmes 30 October, 1760,
and died 25 July, 1778, leaving two daugh-
ters, Maria and Anna.

The particular interest this long for-
gotten grave has at the present time
is that it is the grave of the maternal
great-grandmother of Gen. Benjamin
Harrison. She was born Anna Living-
ston, her father being William Living-
ston of the New Jersey branch of that
distinguished family and governor of
New Jersey in 1776. She married John
Cleve Symmes, of Riverhead,
L.I. They came to Sussex county soon
after settling on the Delaware
river, where Symmes had large pos-
sessions, the present village of this
tract. During the revolutionary war
Symmes was a colonel in the American
army, and after the war, under the
first constitution of New Jersey, was
elected the first state senator from
Sussex county. He was subsequently
appointed one of the judges of the su-
preme court of New Jersey. About
the year 1788 he removed with his two
daughters to the Northwestern terri-
tory, going to what is now North
Bend, O., where he intended to lay
out a town to be called Symmes.

Judge Symmes was soon after ap-
pointed, in place of the late Chief Jus-
tice, one of the judges of the supreme
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tory, going to what is now North
Bend, O., where he intended to lay
out a town to be called Symmes.

The judge's daughter married Wil-
liam Henry Harrison, who became the
ninth president of the United States.
The lonely grave along the banks of
the Delaware was put in repair by
Gen. Harrison while he was pres-
ident, but it has since been almost
obliterated. It was restored some
years ago, but is now in a state of ne-
glect, although since the nomination
of Gen. Harrison there are many
pilgrims to the almost forgotten grave.
—*Philadelphia Press*.

California Rabbit Drives.

Rabbits have multiplied so rapidly
throughout California that they have
become one of the most serious pests
of the country. It is estimated that
three rabbits will eat as much as a
sheep, and that what can be killed in
a day's work will consume as much
alfalfa as a hundred head of cattle.
A good many schemes have been de-
vised for getting rid of the pests, but
the only efficacious one is the rabbit
drive. This is considered very good
field sport also, and a drive is always
participated in as much by those who
are after fun as by those who want
the rabbits killed.

The first thing in getting up a
rabbit drive is to make a rabbit-proof
corral of close, high palings, enclosing
a space about thirty by ten or twenty
yards. Leading into this at right an-
gles are two lines of closely set pal-
ings, about a quarter of a mile in
length. Several hundred men on
horseback and on foot then surround
a section or two of land, and work
slowly toward the corral with shouts
and beating of the ground. At first
but few rabbits will be seen, but as
the drivers close in toward the pal-
ings, the little frightened beasts are
as thick as sheep in a corral. They
make frantic efforts to escape, and
in trying to break through the line of
beaters many are killed by the clubs
of the walkers. The drivers close in
slowly, and the rabbits are gradually
driven into the space partially en-
closed by the palings, and from there
it is easy to force them into the corral.
The drivers on foot follow the corral
is closed and the slaughter
begins. They are killed with clubs
by striking them on the head. The
slightly wounded are shot, and the
air is filled with the shrill squealing
which can be heard a mile away.
They leap about in desperation, jump
high and dash themselves against the
fence, huddle in the corners and try
to hide behind one another, or behind
the heaps of those already killed.
The clubs whistle through the air, not
infrequently striking the shins of the
killers instead of the heads of the
rabbits, for it requires a good aim,
a steady arm and no small amount of
skill to guide every stroke to its des-
tination on the skull of a rabbit that is
leaping about like mad.

When the slaughter is ended the
rabbits are strewn over the ground as
thick as dead leaves, and in places
their carcasses will be in piles two
feet high. Between 1200 and 1500
rabbits are usually killed in each
drive, and it is no uncommon thing
for one man to score a hundred dead
rabbits in one round-up. In parts
most infested the drives are held once
a week.

\$21,000
FOR CHARITIES.

The charitably-inclined readers of
this paper will be much interested in
the following
ANNOUNCEMENT.

"We have decided to distribute
among the charitable institutions
within a circuit of twenty-five miles
from New York City half the sum of
Twenty-One Thousand Dollars,
pro rata, as per the number of our
"German Laundry Soap" Wrappers
held by each institution on the First
day of November, 1888. Committee
to distribute this donation to be se-
lected by institutions holding ten
thousand or more Wrappers."

This takes its origin, it being within
25 miles of New York.

CAUTION.

Many charitably-disposed per-
sons have been misled by the
IMITATIONS of our German
Laundry Soap, and have each
received a small sum of money.
Wrappers were not counted.

CHAS. S.

HIGGINS'
GERMAN
LAUNDRY SOAP

and so that each WRAPPER is
BLUE and bears on its face the
TRADE-MARK of a COLORED
WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB.
Each wrapper is printed in both
English and German.

The New York Herald of the week ending
Oct. 20, 1887, published a list of 123 Charities
in New York and Brooklyn, among whom
\$25,000, donated by Chas. S. Higgins & Son,
were distributed by committee of leading citi-
zens.

A system of awards was based upon the
number of wrappers of Higgins' German
Laundry Soap turned in to the committee for
their friends all of such wrappers they
could during the year ending Sept. 1, 1887.
Among the larger beneficiaries, are:
N. Y. City German Hospital, \$2,000.00; St.
John's Guild, \$2,000.00; Foundling Asylum of
Sisters of Charity, \$2,000.00; Mission of Our
Lady of the Rosary for Protection of Immig-
rants, \$1,800.00; Home for the Aged of the
Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,500.00; and so on
down 55 in all in N. Y. City participating.
In Brooklyn, St. Francis Monastery, \$1,500.00;
St. Peter's Hospital, \$1,500.00; Little Sis-
ters of the Poor, \$1,500.00; and so on among 55 institutions.

Chas. S. Higgins & Son,
CLINTON AND PARK AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

CHAS. W. MARTIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCEER,

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Choice Teas and Coffees.

Creamery and Dairy

BUTTER.

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DECORATIONS.

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The Best Materials and Workmanship.

No. 48 Nesbitt Street, NEWARK.

Estimates cheerfully given.

FRED. C. AUCOTT,

Painter and Decorator,

WATSESSING, Near Depot.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To Mrs. John

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery
in New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof,
in cause wherein The City of Newark is complain-
ant and you and others are defendants, you are
required to appear, plead, demur, or answer to
the complainant's bill, on or before the twenty-
third day of August next, or the said bill will be
taken as confessed against you.

This said bill is to be foreclosed a mortgage
given by John Voba and Liza Voba to John Seigel,
dated the 20th day of June, 1887, on lands in the city of
Newark, New Jersey, and you are made a defend-
ant because as the wife of John Voba you may
claim some interest in and some part of the said
lands.

Dated July 8, 1888.

WUTHEAD, GALLAGHER & RICHARDS,
Solicitors for Complainant.

\$4.00. 745 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MOORE & HAYES,

Real Estate and Insurance,

NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Office—3 Doors East of D. & W. R. Depot.

GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union hold
their regular weekly meeting TUESDAY AFTER-
NOON, in the Park M. E. Chapel. The Ladies of
this place are invited to attend.

B. D. FANNIN, Cor. Sec.

MEN WANTED for fuel and traveling
expenses, to sell our Fruit and Ornamental
Stock. We give good wages and steady work.
Apply for terms.

E. E. RICHMOND & CO.,
Savannah, Ga., Agents, N. Y.

Mention this paper.

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SILVER WATCHES.

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